



Forever stout that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Fort Pulaski Surrendered.

Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, surrendered unconditionally, last Friday. It was fairly reduced by the power of shot and shell. Savannah must follow soon.

Hemming in the Rebels.

A force of 4,000 of our troops, from Pittsburg Landing, went up the Tennessee river, on Sunday, to Eastman, Miss., disembarked and proceeded across the country to the Mobile & Ohio railroad, about 20 miles south of Corinth, and destroyed two large railroad bridges, cutting off the enemy's communication with Mobile. The success of this movement around Corinth to the rear of the enemy's position, indicates that they are in a somewhat defenceless condition, or they would have prevented it. It also shows that our forces are ready for business again. They have only, now, to burn the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston road, west of Corinth, to hem the enemy in completely. We hope to chronicle this movement very soon.

Gen. Mitchell Makes Another Important Movement.

Our dispatches inform us that General Mitchell has taken possession of Decatur, Ala. This place is at the junction of the Memphis & Charleston and the Nashville & Decatur railroads, and the former crosses the Tennessee river there. It is twenty-four miles west of Huntsville, which Gen. Mitchell first captured, and reduces his distance from Corinth to less than one hundred miles. Florence, forty miles west of Decatur, is at the head of navigation on the Tennessee river. As Gen. Mitchell has a considerable amount of rolling stock, he may go into the railroading business to considerable extent, pushing his way toward Corinth. He is a live General, always alert and full of enterprise, and will be heard from again. The 10th Wisconsin regiment, Col. Cutler, is in his division.

Aid for the Wounded.

The contributions from this state for the wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and taken to the hospitals by Gov. Harvey, were as follows:

The shipping arrangements were all completed by halt past six P. M. Ninety boxes, filling an entire car, not a case short or too many.

The contributions were as follows:

Milwaukee,	61 Boxes,
Madison,	13 "
Janesville,	9 "
Beloit,	6 "
Clinton,	1 "

These boxes were of unequal size, and the number does not indicate the comparative quantity furnished by the different contributors. As we stated some days since, the quantity from Janesville was at least double that from Madison, though the number of boxes are larger. We state this, however, simply as an explanation, and not to disparage any body where all were so generously and promptly liberal.

Gov. Harvey was accompanied to Tennessee by Commissioner General Wadsworth, H. H. Brodhead of Milwaukee and the following

MEDICAL STAFF.
Surgeon General—E. B. Woolcott.
Dr. J. B. Burdett, Milwaukee.
Dr. J. K. Dunsman,
Dr. A. S. McDill, Platteville, Portage Co.
Dr. R. B. Trent, Janesville.
Dr. Cadz, Watertown.
Dr. John L. Pugs, Racine.
Dr. Orin Peak,
Dr. Raulen Wilson, Sharon.

Unfortunately, all the aid proposed to be rendered will be greatly needed by the hundreds of wounded citizens of Wisconsin, and the thousands of sufferers from the west.

Wounded Wisconsin Soldiers at the Battle of Pittsburg Landing.

We complete the following list of wounded Wisconsin soldiers, from various sources. They are all at Mount City Hospital, except those marked with a *, which are at Evansville, Ind.

Eighteenth Wisconsin:—
A. Hickman, Co. H.
Erasmus Cook, Co. I.
Wm. Sherwin, Co. E.
B. F. Cawitz, Sam'l Segar, Co. B.
A. W. Dickey, Co. G.
James Leech, Co. I.
S. R. Hayner, Co. E.
L. Gross, slightly; A. Burroughs, do.*
B. F. Hutchinson, seriously.*
Eugene Gay, Co. H.
Fourteenth Wisconsin:—
Chas. Bacon.
W. Skeentz, Co. I.
Horace Lyman, Co. K.
Geo. Hatherford, Co. I.
Chas. Burr, Co. K.
Watson Lisherness, Co. I.
Edward Gilmore, Co. H.
Huston Grom, Co. F.
James N. Howard, Co. F.
Charles Sercher, Co. K.
James Harris, Co. D.
E. Austin, seriously.*
A. K. Ronald.
Sixteenth Wisconsin:—
Perry R. Stevens, Co. E.
A. Yates, Co. F.
Alron Cook, Co. D.
M. Farrington, Co. D.
A. N. Coon, seriously.*
Merritt Case is notary public at Fairfield.

77000'S LANDING, TENN., April 9, 1862.
Messrs. Editors:—I suppose you have heard before this of the bloodless victory achieved here, and at Island No. 10. On Monday morning at 5 o'clock, we were ordered to move in one hour, with two day's rations. We left Point Pleasant, marched to New Madrid, took a steamer and arrived here at two o'clock on Tuesday morning. We captured a fort here with one 64-pounder, and two 8-inch howitzers, a large amount of camp equipage, two field pieces with blacksmith forge, tools and all complete, a large amount of stores, &c. Their works here reach full half a mile in length.

On Sunday afternoon our gunboats silenced all the batteries on this shore. Five steamboat loads of prisoners have just left here for New Madrid, the Island No. 10 boys that our division cut off here, when they were on their big retreat. They are a cowardly set of whelps, their movements here show it. The 8th regiment would have held this place, with the works they had, against five times its number.

We have just taken two transports which they set adrift. We also took their floating battery of fifteen guns, and towed her into Point Pleasant. It is impossible to figure the value of artillery and other warlike stores captured here. We cut off their retreat from the Island to this place. I think we have about 5,000 of them with three generals.

It troubles the butternuts to find out how we run our boats overland, but it has been done. They think it is one of the patent right Yankee tricks. They used to holler across at us and ask us "why the devil our basswood gunboats didn't come down." We now have some of the same fellows prisoners. They think there is not as much basswood about them as they had been told there was. We turned over the field battery No. 7, Wisconsin. The heavy pieces we loaded on a steamer and sent them to New Madrid. There are several transports landing here now and we are about to embark, but for what point we know not. I must close, in haste for the bugle is sounding, and we must leave.

W. B. BITTON,

Capt. Co. G, 8th Reg., W. V.

P. S. We have been landed at New Madrid, and the boys are pitching tents, after being out in the rain for three days, and living on hard crackers, without coffee. We have the prisoners here under guard, and the boys have a rumor that our regiment is going to escort them to Wisconsin. Frank Williams has a brigadier general's coat on. I have a sword which I got over in Kentucky, lots of the boys have scotch trophies of different kinds. The river is open and things look lively here again.—We shall begin to live again soon.

Several of our gunboats gone below, and Fort Pillow will soon have to fall. We have too many inhabitants for them down this way. Has there been anything done on the Potomac lately? We don't hear from there often, but we heard the other day that "it was all quiet there." (funny.) Send our mail to New Madrid, Missouri.

W. B. B.

New Madrid, April 10, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER:—You will see by the heading that we have changed our location somewhat since I wrote you last. And we are not the only persons that have changed their location, judging from the number of rebel prisoners that are constantly arriving. Well, to begin at the beginning, on Monday morning last, we received orders to pack up our goods and take two day's rations, and be ready to start in an hour. Although it rained furiously, and was very muddy, we got around on time, and took up our line of march for this place, (New Madrid) at which we arrived at 10 o'clock P. M. Here we waited until dark, when we crossed the river into Kentucky; but here I had almost forgotten to notice an event that transpired while we were waiting on the river bank. We saw coming down the stream what at first sight we took to be the famous "Manassas Ram," but it afterwards proved to be a rebel gunboat, and the regiment retreated back from the river about a mile, so as not to unnecessarily expose ourselves, while the batteries paid their compliments in the shape of a few solid shot, three of which hit the mark—one dismounting a gun; but receiving no reply, three of our men conceived the hazardous scheme of boarding it. They procured a small skiff and started in pursuit, and of course soon overtook it; cautiously boarding it, when to their astonishment, found no one on board. She carried eleven guns, the smallest of which was a 32-pounder, and they were all sound, not one being spiked; besides they also found guns, pistols, knives, and in fact all kinds of warlike implements. Upon examination she was found to be scuttled, but was towed in shore, and everything on board saved before she went down.

It would have pleased you to see with what ease our gunboats cleaned out the rebel batteries between this place and Point Pleasant. They were five in number, and she cleaned them all out in less than an hour. The rebels were panic-stricken and fled, after one or two rounds had been fired at them, spiking their guns, or at least some of them, and leaving all their equipage, which fell into our hands. I have heard it stated that here alone we have taken over \$100,000 worth of rebel property.

But to return to where I left off. Our regiment crossed the river soon after dark, and was landed at Watson's Landing, about half a mile from the Tennessee line. We expected to start at Jaybreak for Tiptonville, which place is ten miles below, to cut off the retreat of the rebels from the island, but when morning came a messenger came also, with the news that the troops who had gone down in the morning had accomplished all that could be desired, and had taken from 3,000 to 5,000 prisoners; so we returned next day, to this place.

The prisoners are not all here yet. I have had a talk with some of them, and

Two or three gunboats went down the river to Fort Pillow yesterday, to see how it looks. They have not returned yet. There are four Wisconsin batteries here, but they have not received their guns yet. I was agreeably surprised to find some old friends amongst the batteries. I have seen Frank Steiner, who was in the first regiment; Green, the railroad man; Samuel Hubbell, who used to work for Dr. Treat, and Albert Mosier, relative of the Loudons. They seemed as glad to see me as I was to see them.

We are encamped at present in a field about a quarter of a mile from the river, directly back of the town. Since I wrote you last things have changed here. We now can get anything we wish, as our outfit is with us again; and we live better now, as the river is open and stores can be obtained. The weather for the past two days has been rainy and cold, but with these exceptions we have had splendid weather for some time. Flowers are in full bloom, as are also the trees; grain is about a foot high, and the weather warm as a Wisconsin summer. I tell you the peach trees look gay. At a distance you would almost think they were flowering almond trees. The miscotae hangs on the gum trees in the swamps; and the holly grows abundantly in the woods.

JAMES GROOT.

New Madrid, Mo., April 10.

DEAR MOTHER:—Since I wrote to you last, we have changed our quarters from Point Pleasant to the above named place. Not only have we changed quarters but we have had some very exciting times. Last Saturday the excitement commenced by the running at Island No. 10, by one of our gunboats, the Carondelet. Before she started, they loaded a barge with bales of hay, and then roped it to the side of the gunboat toward the Island. In passing the Island over two hundred shots were fired at her, out of which only about 60 struck the barge. The damage was comparatively small. Previous to the running of the blockade, there had been some talk about cutting a channel from the river above the Island to it below, and the rebels had gone to work and planted batteries along the river bank for about 20 miles, with the intention of sinking the transports as they passed, little dreaming that a gunboat would spoil all their fun. But spoil it they did, and all of their batteries too. Sunday morning the Carondelet came down the river firing a few shots at the different batteries as she passed. In passing the battery opposite our old camping ground at Point Pleasant, she fired a few shots at it; the rebels fired one shot and put for the woods about as fast as their legs could carry them; that is a full Bull Run. She passed on down to Tiptonville, six miles below Point Pleasant, where a battery of 64-pounders was planted; she fired at it a few times, but receiving no reply, about faced and started up the river. This time, when she came to the battery opposite the Point, she opened on it for keeps, landed a boat's crew under the fire of her guns, spiked the rebel's guns, cut the gun carriages to pieces and then went on board of the boat.

Monday morning, an order came from

head-quarters for the 8th to cook two days rations and be ready to start for New Madrid. The "grub" was cooked as quick as possible and we got under way. It was raining all the time. We arrived at New Madrid between three and four in the afternoon, stopped there till about nine o'clock in the evening, and then got aboard of a transport and crossed over to the Kentucky side. Where we landed on the Kentucky shore the rebels thrown up breastworks and mounted three large guns, one 64-pound Columbiad, and two 64-pound howitzers. One of the shots from our gunboat dismounted the Columbiad, when the rebels spiked all three guns and took to the woods and have not been heard of since; a la-vade-dade. We stopped in Kentucky two nights and one day and then returned to New Madrid.

There are now three gunboats and about

15 transports here; four of the transports came through the channel that was made by our men.

Yours, &c., H.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

Letter from Fort Scott.

Fort Scott, Kan., April 6th.

Messrs. Editors:—Flying reports are now current that there is a force of five thousand men belonging to Price's army not sixty miles distant, on route for Fort Scott. How true this is I cannot say, but it is almost incredible. However, Brig. Gen. Doubleday has ordered his men to prepare for the enemy. We think the story is groundless.

We have not heard from the 13th since it left; but a few days previous to the departure of the brigade to which they are assigned, under Gen. Deitzler, preparations were made to build a bridge across the Marmaton, to enable government teams to cross easily at all times. The construction of it was entrusted to Lieut. Strong of the 2d Ohio cavalry, and for several days a large number of men were engaged upon it. The bridge was completed on the 23rd ult., and spans the swift current of the Marmaton, rendering crossing easy.

It is quite certain that the 9th Wisconsin, instead of going to Carthage, will be sent into Newton county, Mo., to act under Gen. Curtis' command.

Refreshing rains have been quite prevalent for the past two weeks, which have so raised the streams that it has been impossible for the stage to make its regular time, and consequently we have had but one mail this week.

There is a scarcity of timber in Kansas, but in lieu of it we find coal in abundance, which is bedded but a few feet below the rich prairie soil. Kansas has long been laboring under difficulties and disadvantages, but her people are patient and looking forward to a time when marauding parties will not frequent her soil. When that time comes, the state must be prosperous again, for her natural advantages are great.

O. A. C.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, April 14.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, after being captured by the rebels at Pittsburg Landing, and afterwards escaped, has arrived at Cairo. He states our loss at 4,000 killed, and 12,000 wounded. The battle lasted thirteen hours and a half on Sunday, and eight hours on Monday. We captured all but two or three of their cannon including the famous Washington artillery of New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.
A dispatch was received here this a. m., from the secretary, directing the collector of the port to clear no vessel with anthracite coal for foreign ports, or home ports, south of Delaware Bay, until otherwise ordered. This dispatch being misconstrued, on the first report, created quite an excitement in the stock board. It being supposed to apply to all vessels, and excited fears that the Merrimack had got out. From certain facts that have transpired, the order is supposed to be a precautionary measure on the part of the government to prevent the rebels from receiving supplies of coal via Havana, shipped from northern ports in ballast.

A special to the Mercury says there are 5,000 rebels between Gordonville and Richmond. The Rappahannock river is very high.

Port Royal advices of the 7th state there will be an assault made on Savannah to-morrow.

Our pickets were within eight miles of the city. Other important movements are about to take place.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The following dispatch was received by the secretary of war:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
HUNTSVILLE, ALA., April 11th.

After a forced march and incredible difficulty in leaving Fayetteville yesterday, my advance guard entered Huntsville this morning. The city was completely taken by surprise, no one considering the march practicable. We captured 200 prisoners, 15 locomotives, a number of cars, a telegraph apparatus and other, and two outposts.

We have today succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway connection between the southern states.

O. M. MITCHELL,

Brigadier General.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Mr. Kerrigan voted against the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, but was left out of the list in telegraphing.

The house committee on elections were unable to agree on the case of Joseph Segar of the 1st district of Virginia. The subject will come up for decision by the house upon its meeting to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, April 14.

The passengers taken on board the Vela were taken before the United States marshal, to-day, and a stranger to say have all been released, some of them profess that they were ignorant of the character of the vessel.

By the STEAMER NORWEGIAN—Copenhagen 24.—The minister of marine stated, to-day, in council of state, that he will ask large credits for the construction of iron plated ships. He promised that no further wooden war vessels should be built. The declaration was received with great satisfaction.

TUNKEY.—The insurgents have destroyed four towns in Albania, by fire and sword. All the Turkish inhabitants were massacred, but the Christians were spared.

The Times eulogizes Henry J. Raymond for recent speech in the New York legislature, and compliments him as the first public speaker who has done justice to England.

Six vessels go to Cherbourg to escort the Emperor Napoleon to England for the great exhibition.

It is denied that Gen. Donay with his reinforcements for Mexico has been ordered to return.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Times' special.—Gen. Mitchell reports that he has occupied two other important points on the railroad—Decatur, to the west, and a station at some distance to the east of Huntsville.

The bill emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia was laid before the President at six o'clock this evening.

World's special.—An officer of the 77th New York regiment reports that four of Gen. Banks' men have been found tied to a tree, with their heads shot off. The story is not credited.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 14.
A force of 4,000, on five transports, left the landing on Saturday night, accompanied by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, proceeded up the Tennessee river to a point near Eastport, Miss., landed and proceeded on land to Bear Creek bridge, and destroyed the two bridges on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, one measuring 121 and the other 210 feet in length. A cavalry force of 150 men was found there, after having four killed, sketched in the most approved manner. The cavalry returned Sunday night, without having lost a man. This was one of the most successful operations of its kind during the war, completely cutting off the communication of the main rebel bodies, at Corinth, with Arkansas and the rest of the confederacy, except New Orleans.

A flag of truce arrived at our outposts yesterday, with Gov. Johnson's son, of Kentucky, asking the fate of his father.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, April 15.

The Savannah Republican, of the 12th, announces the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski, on the previous day. Seven large breaches were made in the walls by our batteries of Parrott guns at King's Landing, and three casemate guns were dismounted. Three balls entered the magazine. Col. Olmstead, the commander of the rebels, signified, the day previous to the surrender, that our fire was so terrible that no human being could stand upon the parapet for even a minute.

Fort Monroe, April 14.

A flag of truce went to Okeley Island, this afternoon, and brought back two Norfolk papers. They were taken to headquarters, and although containing the important information of the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski, an effort was made, in accordance with the policy that prevails here, to keep even good news from the representatives of the press. I am, however, able to give you the substance of the glorious news, as published in the Savannah Republican.

The Republican says, substantially, that it learns with deep regret, that, after a gallant defence against guns mostly superior, that Fort Pulaski surrendered at 2 P. M. yesterday, the 11th. Corporal Law, of the 1st Maine, who did not leave Fort Pulaski until after the flag was hoisted, brings the intelligence of the successful event. The surrender was unconditional. Seven large breaches were made

in the south wall by the federal battery of eight Parrott guns, at King's Landing. All the barbette guns on that side were dismounted, and also those on the casemates, leaving but one gun bearing on that point. A close breach was made in the magazine. The balls went were conical, and were propelled with such force that they went clear through the walls at nearly every fire. Col. Olmstead, who was in command, telegraphed the previous evening that no one could stand upon the parapets for a single moment, and that over 1,000 large shells had exploded within the fort.

The Republican publishes the above as a postscript to a part of the edition, and makes no comments, nor gives any particulars as to the number of men and officers in the fort at the time of the surrender. It says, however, none of its defenders were killed, and but four wounded.

A Richmond paper contains an editorial exhibiting considerable fear for the safety of the city. It intimates that the Monitor, Nagatuck and Galena, all armored vessels, might easily come up James river, and by their invulnerability and powerful guns, take and keep possession of the city. To prevent such a result it proposes that the channel of the James river shall be obstructed by stone, which it says is abundant for the purpose, and should be used at once.

The Merrimack has not come out, and nothing has been seen of her to-day. The tide has been low, and this may have kept her in. Early in the morning a rebel tug ran out from behind Sewall's Point, but soon returned. Later in the day there was a large fire in the woods on the point, apparently from the burning of the brush, and gave rise to speculations that the rebels were building a new battery there.

BALTIMORE, April 15.

Nothing important has been received from Yorktown. Preliminary operations are reported as rapidly progressing.

St. Louis, April 15.

Several gentlemen connected with the army at Pittsburg arrived yesterday. Among them is Captain Logan, of Grant's staff, who is bearer of Grant's official report of the battle at Pittsburg. They left the army on Friday night. Halleck arrived at Pittsburg on Friday, and immediately assumed command of the army. Grant, in his official report, estimates our loss at 1500 killed and 3500 wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and left on the field is greater than ours in wounded. An estimate cannot be made, as many must have been sent to Corinth and other places. The loss of artillery was great, many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shot, some losing all their horses and many men. Not less than 200 horses were killed.

The rebel army has its outposts at the foot of Pen Ridge, extending 8 miles from Corinth. The advance of the federal troops are 8 miles from Pittsburg, leaving a space of only 2 miles between the opposing armies. A battle may be brought on at any moment. We have the strongest assurance that our army is ready for the encounter.

CINCINNATI, April 15.

The Commercial has information from a reliable man, who left the battle ground on Thursday evening. He estimates our loss in killed at 1,200 to 1,500, wounded 3,000 to 4,000, and missing 2,500. The rebels lost more killed than we did, and not so many wounded. About 1,000 wounded rebel prisoners were taken and about 1,200 rebels had been buried.

Our troops took, on Monday, all the batteries lost on Sunday, and captured 12 pieces from the enemy.

The rebels were so confident of their ability to hold our camps, which they took on Sunday, that with a single exception, they did not destroy them.

On Tuesday Beauregard sent a flag of truce requesting permission to bury his dead, and saying: "Owing to the heavy reinforcements you received on Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I deemed it prudent to retire, and not renew the battle." The permission was not granted. The bearer of the flag admitted Beauregard received a slight wound in the left arm.

The Markets.

New York, April 15.
Receipts of flour 11,264 bbls., market heavy, unsettled and 6c lower; sales 5,500 bbls at 4.85, 4.90 for super western, 5.00a 5.05 common to medium extra western. Receipts of wheat 13,000 bushels, market dull and drooping; sales 6,000 bushels winter red western.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

CAIRO, April 14.

I have the following facts from those who had a part in the late battle, and who have just arrived here from the scene of carnage:

The fighting at Pittsburg on Sunday morning last, was opened by Col. Peabody, (of Missouri regiment) sending one hundred and thirty men under Major Powell to reconnoiter for the enemy. They met a large force and were driven back. Three hundred more were sent, and they were also driven back. At daybreak the rebels followed close and attacked our men while breakfasting. They rushed to arms and pitched into the fight on their own hook. Gen. Grant was down on the steamer "Tiger."

Gen. Prentiss is reported to have said he would sooner be taken prisoner than retreat. Gov. Sam. Houston's son was wounded and is a prisoner at St. Louis; also Pierre Soule's son is a prisoner.

The government has bought the steamers January and City of Louisiana for floating hospitals, and will probably buy two more.

Col. Wood, of the 12th Iowa is wounded and has gone to St. Louis. Only one hundred and fifteen men of his regiment not taken prisoners. These were in hospital on Friday. The Iowa 14th reported not taken prisoners.

Of the Illinois 14th 35 were killed and one-half of the regiment wounded.

Of the 600 Missouri 19th that went into the fight on Sunday, only 90 could be found at evening.

The 18th Missouri, 61st Illinois and 16th Wisconsin, were in the centre of Gen. Prentiss' division and held their position nearly four hours in the middle of the day on Sunday. Adjutant General Binnore, of Prentiss' division, said he could muster but 1,700 men out of seven regiments on Monday morning.

One of our sick men, left in one of our tents, is reported to have been hauled out thirty yards and his throat cut, on Sunday night, from ear to ear. Another had his boots stolen off his feet.

A man who helped to bury the dead says he counted on a certain area 170 rebels killed and only 38 federal—never put in less than two rebels to one federal. The rebels hauled off their dead on Sunday night.

A surgeon who visited 33 regiments of Grant's army on Tuesday to ascertain the loss, says the average killed is 31 in each regiment, and 100 wounded. Gen. Grant informed a surgeon just before leaving on Friday, that our loss was 1,500 killed, 5,000 wounded and 2,500 prisoners. I have this from the surgeon himself. It seems too small.

We have 1000 rebel prisoners; 500 are wounded.

The dead are all buried.

Two thousand five hundred wounded loyal troops still lie on the transports at Pittsburg, receiving medical care. Every facility is given by Gen. Strong to friends to

CAIRO, April 14.
It is reported, on good authority, that Beauregard called a council of war at the best rebel generals, before the battle of Pittsburg. Those present were Pillow, Floyd, Breckinridge, Hardee, Bragg, Cheatham, Sid. Johnston, Bushrod Johnson, the rebel provisional government of Kentucky, and a few other gentlemen.—The following policy was fixed on: If they bent up they would follow up and drive us North as far as possible; if beaten they would withdraw their force from the border states, and make a desperate stand in the Gulf states.

A federal wounded soldier, left in our camp and captured by the rebels, and afterwards retaken, reports that he heard Beauregard make a speech to his men on Sunday night, assuring them they would capture all our army on Monday. He told them not to destroy anything—tents, provision or anything that would be wanted. He encouraged them handsomely, as next day's work showed. This is confirmed by several wounded rebels, taken prisoners. Van Dorn did not reach Corinth till the fight was over. It is now believed by men, latest returning from Pittsburg, that the rebel force in action was 65,000. This is the testimony of rebel prisoners, also.

Our force was not over 45,000.

Col. John Davis, of Freeport, is not dead. He is at Paducah, and says he will recover.

Gen. Humbolt lost twelve hundred and eighty three men out of seven thousand, on Monday.

The 9th Ill. regiment could count but 200 effective men on Monday morning.—The 11th Ill., forty-five; the 11th Iowa 17 men. Lieut. Col. Tupper, of Decatur, and Lieut. Col. Ross were killed.

Deputy Surgeon General, Lieut. Col. Phillips, Col. Isaac, of the 50th Illinois, and Maj. Eaton. He went up by the train this morning. Col. Fry's regiment did not stand fire very well.

Dr. Corning, of St. Louis, found one of Matteson's 64-pound guns deserted. He sighted and fired 65 shots with it, doing terrible execution. He had no military experience.

The gunboats had gone up the river to burn the bridge at Corinth.

Gen. Grant is reported not to have been on the field till 10 o'clock Sunday morning. It is also reported that Buell's men heard firing 49 miles off, and made a forced march of thirty miles on Saturday, reaching Pittsburg on Sunday, after marching 19 miles, in time to succor our troops. Nashville was 100 miles distant.

It is believed Halleck's plan was for Grant to land on the opposite side of the Tennessee and stay mostly on transports till Buell came up; then all cross on pontoon bridges and then march rapidly on Corinth.

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The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Tuesday Evening, April 15, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Fort Pulaski Surrendered.

Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, surrendered unconditionally, last Friday. It was fairly reduced by the power of shot and shell. Savannah must follow soon.

Hemming in the Rebels.

A force of 4,000 of our troops, from Pittsburgh Landing, went up the Tennessee river, on Sunday, to Eastman, Miss., disembarked and proceeded across the country to the Mobile & Ohio railroad, about 20 miles south of Corinth, and destroyed two large railroad bridges, cutting off the enemy's communication with Mobile. The success of this movement around Corinth to the rear of the enemy's position, indicates that they are in a somewhat defenceless condition, or they would have prevented it. It also shows that our forces are ready for business again. They have only, now, to burn the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston road, west of Corinth, to hem the enemy in completely. We hope to chronicle this movement very soon.

Gen. Mitchell Makes Another Important Movement.

Our dispatches inform us that General Mitchell has taken possession of Decatur, Ala. This place is at the junction of the Memphis & Charleston and the Nashville & Decatur railroads, and the former crosses the Tennessee river there. It is twenty-four miles west of Huntsville, which Gen. Mitchell first captured, and reduces his distance from Corinth to less than one hundred miles. Florence, forty miles west of Decatur, is at the head of navigation on the Tennessee river. As Gen. Mitchell has a considerable amount of rolling stock, he may go into the railroading business to considerable extent, pushing his way toward Corinth. He is a live General, always alert and full of enterprise, and will be heard from again. The 10th Wisconsin regiment, Col. Cutler, is in his division.

Aid for the Wounded.

The contributions from this state for the wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and taken to the hospitals by Gov. Harvey, were as follows:

The shipping arrangements were all completed by half past six P. M. Ninety boxes, filling an entire car, not a case short or too many.

The contributions were as follows:

Milwaukee,	61 Boxes,
Madison,	13 "
Janesville,	9 "
Beloit,	9 "
Clinton,	1 "

These boxes were of unequal size, and the number does not indicate the comparative quantity furnished by the different contributors. As we stated some days since, the quantity from Janesville was at least double that from Madison, though the number of boxes are larger. We state this, however, simply as an explanation, and not to disparage any body where all were so generously and promptly liberal.

Gov. Harvey was accompanied to Tennessee by Commissioner General Wadsworth, E. H. Brodhead of Milwaukee and the following

MEDICAL STAFF.
Surgeon General—E. B. Woolcott.
Dr. J. K. Bartlett, Milwaukee.
Dr. J. E. Doremus.
Dr. A. S. McBride, Plover, Portage Co.
Dr. R. B. Trent, Janesville.
Dr. Cady, Watertown.
Dr. John L. Page, Racine.
Dr. Orrin Peak.
Dr. Reuben Wilson, Sharon.
Unfortunately, all the aid proposed to be rendered will be greatly needed by the hundreds of wounded citizens of Wisconsin, and the thousands of sufferers from the west.

Wounded Wisconsin Soldiers at the Battle of Pittsburg Landing.

We complete the following list of wounded Wisconsin soldiers, from various sources. They are all at Mound City Hospital, except those marked with a *, which are at Evansville, Ind.

Eighteenth Wisconsin:—
A. Hickman, Co. H.
Erastus Cook, Co. I.
Wm. Sherwin, Co. E.
B. F. Cawt, Sam'l Segar, Co. B.
A. W. Dickey, Co. G.
James Leech, Co. E.
S. R. Hayner, Co. E.
L. Gross, slightly; A. Burroughs, do.*
B. F. Hutchinson, seriously.*
Eugene Gen. Co. H.
Fourteenth Wisconsin:—
Chas. Bacon.
W. Skentzky, Co. I.
Horace Lyman, Co. K.
Geo. Rutherford, Co. I.
Chas. Burr, Co. K.
Waterman Lisherness, Co. I.
Edward Gilmore, Co. H.
Huston Cronk, Co. F.
James N. Howard, Co. F.
Charles Sercher, Co. K.
James Harris, Co. D.
E. Austin, seriously.*
A. K. Ronald.
Sixteenth Wisconsin:—
Perry R. Stevens, Co. E.
A. Yates, Co. F.
Alron Cook, Co. D.
M. Farrington, Co. D.
A. N. Coon, seriously.*
Merritt Case is notary public at Fairfield.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

From the Eighth Regiment.

JANESVILLE, TENN., April 9, 1862.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—I suppose you have heard before this of the bloodless victory achieved here, and at Island No. 10. On Monday morning at 8 o'clock, we were ordered to move in one hour, with two day's rations. We left Point Pleasant, marched to New Madrid, took a steamer and arrived here at two o'clock on Tuesday morning. We captured a fort here with one 64-pounder, and two 8-inch howitzers, a large amount of camp equipage, two field pieces with blacksmith forges, tools and all complete, a large amount of stores, &c. Their works here reach full half a mile in length.

On Sunday afternoon our gunboats sliced all the batteries on this shore. Five steamboat loads of prisoners have just left here for New Madrid, the Island No. 10 boys that our division cut off, here, when they were on their big retreat. They are a cowardly set of whelps, their movements here show it. The 8th regiment would have held this place, with the works they had, against five times its number.

We have just taken two transports which they set adrift. We also took their floating battery of fifteen guns, and towed her into Point Pleasant. It is impossible to figure the value of artillery and other warlike stores captured here. We cut off their retreat from the Island to this place. I think we have about 5,000 of them with three generals.

It troubles the batternuts to find out how we run our boats overland, but it has been done. They think it is one of the patent right Yankee tricks. They used to holler across at us and ask us "why the devil our basswood gunboats didn't come down." We now have some of the same fellows prisoners. They think there is not as much basswood about them as they had been told there was. We turned over the field battery we captured to Capt. Griffith, of battery No. 7, Wisconsin. The heavy pieces we loaded on a steamer and sent them to New Madrid. There are several transports landing here now and we are about to embark, but for what point we know not. I must close, in haste for the bugle is sounding, and we must leave.

W. R. BRITTON,
Capt. Co. G, 8th Regt., W. V.

P. S. We have been landed at New Madrid, and the boys are pitching tents, after being out in the rain for three days, and living on hard crackers, without coffee. We have the prisoners here under guard, and the boys have a rumor that our regiment is going to escort them to Wisconsin. Frank Williams has a brigadier general's coat on. I have a sword which I got over in Kentucky, lots of the boys have secesh trophies of different kinds. The river is open and things look lively here again. We shall begin to live again soon.

Several of our gunboats gone below, and Fort Pillow will soon have to fall. We have too many inhabitants for them down this way. Has there been anything done on the Potomac lately? We don't hear from there often, but we heard the other day that "it was all quiet there," (funny.) Send our mail to New Madrid, Missouri.

W. B. B.

NEW MADRID, April 10, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER:—You will see by the heading that we have changed our location somewhat since I wrote you last. And we are not the only persons that have changed their location, judging from the number of rebel prisoners that are constantly arriving. Well, to begin at the beginning, on Monday morning last, we received orders to pack up our goods and take two day's rations, and be ready to start in an hour. Although it rained furiously, and was very muddy, we got around on time, and took up our line of march for this place, (New Madrid) at which we arrived at 10 o'clock P. M. Here we waited until dark, when we crossed the river into Kentucky; but here I had almost forgotten to notice an event that transpired while we were waiting on the river bank. We saw coming down the stream what at first sight we took to be the famous "Manassas Ram," but it afterwards proved to be a rebel gunboat, and the regiment retreated back from the river about a mile, so as not to unnecessarily expose ourselves, while the batteries paid their compliments in the shape of a few solid shot, three of which hit the mark—one dismounting a gun; but receiving no reply, three of our men conceived the hazardous scheme of boarding it. They procured a small skiff and started in pursuit, and of course soon overtook it; cautiously boarding it, when to their astonishment, found no one on board. She carried eleven guns, the smallest of which was a 32-pounder, and they were all sound, not one being spiked; besides they also found guns, pistols, knives, and in fact all kinds of warlike implements. Upon examination she was found to be scuttled, and was towed in shore, and everything on board saved before she went down.

It would have pleased you to see with what ease our gunboats cleaned out the rebel batteries between this place and Point Pleasant. They were five in number, and she cleaned them all out in less than an hour. The rebels were panic-stricken and fled, at one or two rounds had been fired at them, spiking their guns, or at least some of them, and leaving all their equipage, which fell into our hands. I have heard it stated that here alone we have taken over \$100,000 worth of rebel property.

But to return to where I left off. Our regiment crossed the river soon after dark, and was landed at Watson's Landing, about half a mile from the Tennessee line. We expected to start at daybreak for Tipton, which place is ten miles below, to cut off the retreat of the rebels from the Island, but when morning came a messenger came also, with the news that the troops who had gone down in the morning had accomplished all that could be desired, and had taken from 3,000 to 5,000 prisoners; so we returned next day, to this place.

The prisoners are not all here yet. I have had a talk with some of them, and they say the Yankees are "tough." They are to be shipped to Wisconsin. If this is so we may go with them as an escort. Two or three gunboats went down the river to Fort Pillow yesterday, to see how it looks. They have not returned yet. There are four Wisconsin batteries here, but they have not received their guns yet. I was agreeably surprised to find some old friends amongst the batteries. I have seen Frank Steiner, who was in the first regiment; Green, the railroad man; Samuel Hubbell, who used to work for Dr. Treat, and Albert Mosier, relative of the Loudons. They seemed as glad to see me as I was to see them. We are encamped at present in a field about a quarter of a mile from the river, directly back of the town. Since I wrote you last things have changed here. We now can get anything we wish, as our sutler is with us again; and we live better now, as the river is open and stores can be obtained. The weather for the past two days has been rainy and cold, but with these exceptions we have had splendid weather for some time. Flowers are in full bloom, as are also the trees; grain is about a foot high, and the weather warm as a Wisconsin summer. I tell you the peach trees look gay. At a distance you would almost think they were flowering almond trees. The misletoe hangs on the gum trees in the swamps; and the holly grows abundantly in the woods. **JAMES CROFT.**

NEW MADRID, Mo., April 10.

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FORT MONROE, April 14.
A flag of truce went to Craney Island, this afternoon, and brought back two Norfolk papers. They were taken to headquarters, and although containing the important information of the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski, an effort was made, in accordance with the policy that prevails here, to keep even good news from the representatives of the press. I am, however, able to give you the substance of the glorious news, as published in the Savannah Republican.

The Republican says, substantially, that it learns with deep regret, that, after a gallant defence against guns mostly superior, that Fort Pulaski surrendered at 2 P. M. yesterday, the 13th. Corporal Law, of the Fort Pulaski Guards, who did not leave Fort Thunderbolt until after the flag was hauled down, brings the intelligence of the successful event. The surrender was unconditional. Seven large breaches were made

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Arrival, Departure. Rows include Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee, etc.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Proceedings of the City Council.

SPECIAL MEETING, Monday Evening, April 14th, 1892.

Present.—The Mayor and all the aldermen.

The votes for alderman in the first ward at the election held last Friday were canvassed, and Mr. Winans declared elected.

The finance committee reported in favor of allowing the several accounts, which were audited by the council.

The bond of John Nichols as justice of the peace was fixed at \$2,000; of H. N. Comstock, police justice, at \$1,000, and both were affirmed.

The amount to be filed in the treasurer's bond was fixed at \$50,000.

Two constables' bonds were affirmed, and two laid over for want of formality.

Bills amounting to \$65 were allowed for work on the Monterey bridge.

An appropriation of \$2 to each of the clerks and inspectors of the special election in the first ward was made, and the council adjourned.

MASONIC LODGE IN FAIRFIELD.—

The masonic lodge in this village meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday of the month at 6 o'clock p. m. The present officers are: M. R. Jones, M. M.; Morris Case, S. W.; Sylvester Tiffany, J. W.; W. Hotchkiss, S. D.; Eugene Seales, J. D.; A. W. Maxon, Sec'y; S. D. Seales, treasurer.

HORSE TAMING.—

Mr. J. Stapleton will commence a school at the American House on Monday next, where he intends to teach the art of horse taming, and the best method of breaking vicious and shy horses.—See large bills, with particulars. Persons interested will do well to call and satisfy themselves. davit

THE PRISONERS.—

We are informed that the rebel prisoners sent to this state will be at least temporarily kept in Racine, where the 19th regiment can guard them.

ANTI-SLAVER TALK.—

A meeting of the citizens of Fairfield was held last evening and an anti-slavery society organized. George W. Lamot was chosen president; David Farr vice president; A. W. Maxon secretary; and S. D. Seales treasurer. The regular meetings of the society will be held the first Monday in each month, 6 o'clock p. m.

THE VETERANS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT.—

The first Wisconsin regiment left Columbia April 7th, for Mount Pleasant, 58 miles from Nashville. And of course not at Pittsburgh Landing.

A private letter says that Colonel Starkweather has a brigade, in which are the 1st Wisconsin, the 23d Indiana, one regiment of cavalry and a battery.

LAST MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—

The last meeting of the old council was held last evening, and in connection with the publication of their proceedings, there is a manifest propriety of an acknowledgment of the services its members have rendered the city. The affairs of the city have been prudently and economically managed, and entire faithfulness to the public interests has characterized its action. No better example for the new council need be sought than that furnished by the old.

RIORDAN & LEECH are filling their store with a very choice stock of goods, to which they call attention in a new advertisement to-day. The spring styles are unusually attractive, and Riordan & Leech have their full share of the best ones.

LOST.—

A bag of flour was lost from a wagon on the street, yesterday. The person who found is requested to leave information in regard to it at this office.

Gov. Harvey has appointed Nathaniel Sawyer, of Rock county, superintendent of public property, vice Rufus Parks, of Waukesha county, resigned.

WISCONSIN INVENTIONS.—

The following Patents were issued to Wisconsin inventors from the United States Patent Office, March, 1892:

Jacob Felsing, Granville, Wis., improvement in grain separator.

D. A. Courtois, Beloit, Wis., combined sword and pistol.

J. H. Meares, Oshkosh, Wis., improvement in rakers for harvesters.

T. C. Richards, Milwaukee, Wis., improvement in curtain fixtures.

Wm. Hart Mayville, Wis., improvements in clock escapements.

When the federal army arrived at Nashville, a lady remarked with much acerbity, "there goes the Northern Circus." "Yes," exclaimed an aristocratic mule driver, "and our last performance was at Fort Donelson."

THE LOSS IN GREAT BATTLES.—

The battle of Waterloo was fought June 18, 1815. Allied army on the ground 72,000 men; loss about 50,000 men. Napoleon's army 80,000 men; loss 40,000 men.

Battle of Jena, Oct. 14, 1806. French army 80,000 men. Prussian army 100,000 men. The Prussians lost 30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all, and the French 14,000 in all.

At the battle of Borodino, Russian army 132,000 men, the French army about the same. Said to have been "the most murderous and obstinately fought battle on record," in which the French lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners 50,000 men—the Russians about the same number, making in all 100,000 men in one battle!

Battle of Austerlitz, 2d December, 1805. French army 80,000 men; Russian and Allies 100,000. The French lost 12,000, and the Allies lost 30,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Battle of Wagram, Napoleon's army 175,000 men; Austrian army larger. Loss on each side 25,000 men, or 50,000 in all, in killed and wounded.

Battle of Leipzig, French army 175,000 men; Allied army 181,000. The battle lasted three days. Napoleon lost two Marshals, twenty Generals, and about 60,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners—the Allies 1,700 officers, and about 40,000 men—upwards of 100,000 in all!

At the battle of Aspern, 22d May, 1809. French army 75,000 men, and lost 37,000. Austrian army 75,000, and lost 25,000.

At Dresden, where the battle lasted two days, the Allies lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners 25,000 men, and the French about 12,000.

At the battle of Arcol, the Austrian loss in killed and wounded was 18,000 men, the French loss 10,000.

At Lutten the French loss was 18,000—the Allies 15,000.

[Special despatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The finance committee will report the tax bill to the senate for ten days. The colored people of the District have a thanksgiving jubilee to-morrow, in celebration of the passage of the emancipation bill by congress. It cannot, however, receive the President's signature till Monday, in consequence of the adjournment of the senate yesterday before its passage, so that the president of the senate could not sign it, as he must, before its transmission to the President. Meantime a general exodus of the few valuable slaves remaining in the district is going on. Last night the masters were busy running them off. It is believed that only a few hundred, worth a hundred dollars a piece, remain. The ownership continues the same, as nominal transfer sales, for a nominal value are impossible in Maryland. Now, as many Maryland masters think the escaping bondmen are not worth the expense and trouble of recovery, Military Governor Wadsworth gives them no aid, referring would be slave catchers to the fugitive slave law, and civil authorities. Baltimore and Washington rebels are in the best of spirits over Richmond letters claiming a victory at Pittsburgh Landing. According to some authorities, McClellan is in severe straits. Complaints are received that troops left in possession of Maryland are behaving badly, and are drunken and mutinous. Broad Run and other streams beyond are swollen so as to be impassable and delay the advance. Senator Doolittle was mistaken in the assertion in his speech yesterday, that I represented him as voting against abolition in the District. His personal abuse was aimed in the wrong direction. His speech is not printed in to-day's Globe.

A LARGE CLAIM.—

The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat says that Simeon B. Jewett, Esq., of that county, has brought a suit for one hundred thousand dollars against the New York Central Railroad for services rendered during the effort to carry through the consolidation act, and has retained as his counsel Hon. H. R. Selden and Hon. S. E. Church.

MASS MEETING OF FARM MORTGAGORS.—

There will be a mass meeting of the farm mortgagors on all the railroads in this state, at Milwaukee, on Tuesday, the 22d day of April, 1892, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Important business will come before that meeting. All mortgagors, whether members of leagues or not, are invited to attend said meeting.

By Order of Committee.

Exchange papers please copy.

marl.davit

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, or BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, APRIL 15, 1892.

WHEAT—white winter 80c; good to choice milling 81c; 6070; shipping grades 66c; 66c; 66c.

CORN—pure white dent 22c; per 50 lbs. shelled, yellow and mixed lots 15c; and 10c; per 50 lbs.

OATS—in good demand at 10c; per 50 lbs. bushel.

RYE—in good demand at 20c; per 50 lbs. bushel.

BARLEY—choice samples in demand at 20c; per 50 lbs. common dull at 20c.

DRESSED HOGS—dull at \$2.50; per 100.

TIMOTHY SEED—in at \$1.25; per 50 lbs.

POTATOES—selling in small lots at 20c; per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty, good to choice retail 14c.

EGGS—plenty at 5c; per dozen.

HIDES—green, at 4c; Dry, 4c.

POULTRY—dressed retail 6c; chickens, 4c; 4c.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2c; per 100 lbs.

NEW STYLES! SPRING GOODS!

Echlin & Foote, West Milwaukee Street, of all the latest styles of FINE FRENCH CLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, Furnishing Goods, &c., which they will be PLEASED TO SHOW to their customers. With increased facilities they are MAKING CREDIT CARDS to order, in a Superior Manner, at very reasonable prices. mar3daw

THE ROCHSTER BOOT & SHOE STORE!

For the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I am sincerely grateful and hope for a continuance of the same. I would solicit a call from all about purchasing, feeling well assured that I can save them a Milwaukee, Chicago or Rochester profit. C. M. REYNOLDS, Sign of Big Boot, opposite McKee & Bro's, Main street, Janesville.

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DRY GOODS, Carpets, Oil Cloths

AND CROCKERY CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A LARGE STOCK OF Black Silks, Plain and figured. Beautiful double faced Figured Silks, all colors and patterns. FOUDESOLIE, all colors.

BROCADE MOZAMBIQUES, Check Mohairs, Chalmers, Lawns, and every thing else in the DRESS GOODS LINE to please the most fastidious, and at prices that defy competition.

LADIES CLOTHS, all colors, qualities and prices.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, CLOTHLIES, LACE POINTS, Shawls, &c., &c., &c. EMBROIDERIES, at astonishing low prices.

Jockies, Shakers, Ribbons, Parasols, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.

Brondcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, just received.

OIL CLOTHS, all widths.

CROCKERY, by the piece, set or package, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

Thankful for past favors, all are invited to call. O. R. BENNETT.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A LARGE INVOICE OF FRESH GOODS Just Received.

I DEED to inform my numerous patrons and the public generally that I have just received from the best makers with a large and well selected stock of BOOTS & SHOES, which, for variety of styles and excellence of workmanship, CANNOT BE BEAT.

Look at the list of a few articles named below: Men's Split, Buff, C. E. Smith, Plougher and French Kid.

BROGANS, at prices ranging from 91c to \$2.00.

Men's Put, Buff, Lasting, Glove, C. and Goat.

OXFORD TIES, from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Sewed and Pegged Congress, from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Ladies' English Lasting, Cough, Silk, Gore Head, 90c, \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50.

SIDELACE HERRI, only 62c each.

LADIES' KID COCK HEEL, from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Boys' Misses' and Children's Wear, in great variety, and at correspondingly low rates. I am enabled, by buying strictly for cash and of heavy manufacturers, to give a better article for less money than any other concern does. I am not guessing, but telling a plain simple truth. I have now in store a good stock of

Custom Made Work, and am prepared, as usual, to MANUFACTURE TO ORDER with dispatch and reasonable rates.

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THE ROCHSTER BOOT & SHOE

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 14, 1861:	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, way.	10:30 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	12:45 P. M.
Oshkosh and way.	12:40 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
Madison, through, way.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
Monroe and way.	5:50 P. M.	6:45 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
St. Louis and way.	10:40 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:45 A. M.
Bellevue and way.	12:40 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee and St. Louis, closes Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M., arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.			
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee and St. Louis, closes Tuesday and Friday at 7 P. M., arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 4 A. M.			

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Proceedings of the City Council.

SPECIAL MEETING. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14th, 1862.

Present.—The Mayor and all the aldermen.

The votes for alderman in the first ward at the election held last Friday were canvassed, and Mr. Winans declared elected.

The finance committee reported in favor of allowing the several accounts, which were audited by the council.

The bond of John Nichols as justice of the peace was fixed at \$2,000; of H. N. Comstock, police justice, at \$1,000, and both were affirmed.

The amount to be filed in the treasurer's bond was fixed at \$50,000.

Two constable's bonds were affirmed, and two laid over for want of formality.

Bills amounting to \$65 were allowed for work on the Monterey bridge.

An appropriation of \$2 to each of the clerks and inspectors of the special election in the first ward was made, and the council adjourned.

MASONIC LODGE IN FAIRFIELD.—The masonic lodge in this village meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday of the month at 6 o'clock p. m. The present officers are M. R. Jones, M. M.; Merritt Case, S. W.; Sylvester Tiffany, J. W.; W. Hotchkiss, S. D.; Eugene Seales, J. D.; A. W. Maxon, Sec'y; S. D. Seales, treasurer.

HORSE TAMING.—Mr. J. Stapleton will commence a school at the American House on Monday next, where he intends to teach the art of horse taming, and the best method of breaking vicious and shy horses.—See large bills, with particulars. Persons interested will do well to call and satisfy themselves. dwt

THE PRISONERS.—We are informed that the rebel prisoners sent to this state will be at least temporarily kept in Racine, where the 19th regiment can guard them.

ANTI-HORSE THIEF SOCIETY.—A meeting of the citizens of Fairfield was held last evening and an anti-horse thief society organized. George W. Lamot was chosen president; David Farr vice president; A. W. Maxon secretary; and S. D. Seales treasurer. The regular meetings of the society will be held the first Monday in each month, 6 o'clock p. m.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT.—The first Wisconsin regiment left Columbia April 7th, for Mount Pleasant, 58 miles from Nashville. And of course not at Pittsburgh Landing.

A private letter says that Colonel Starkweather has a brigade, in which are the 1st Wisconsin, the 23d Indiana, one regiment of cavalry and a battery.

LAST MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The last meeting of the old council was held last evening, and in connection with the publication of their proceedings, there is a manifest propriety of an acknowledgment of the services its members have rendered the city. The affairs of the city have been prudently and economically managed, and entire faithfulness to the public interests has characterized its action. No better example for the new council need be sought than that furnished by the old.

Riordan and Leech are filling their store with a very choice stock of goods, to which they call attention in a new advertisement to-day. The spring styles are unusually attractive, and Riordan & Leech have their full share of the best ones.

Lost.—A bag of flour was lost from a wagon on the street, yesterday. The person who found is requested to leave information in regard to it at this office.

Mr. Brothead who went from Fort Milwaukee with the supplies for our wounded soldiers at Pittsburgh Landing, writes that the party each had to pay \$7, fare to Cairo, from Chicago the regular fare being \$10, but that the road took the goods free.

Gov. Harvey has appointed Nathaniel Sawyer, of Rock county, superintendent of public property, vice Rufus Parks, of Waushara county, resigned.

WISCONSIN INVENTIONS.—The following Patents were issued to Wisconsin inventors from the United States Patent Office, March, 1862:

Jacob Felsing, Granville, Wis., improvement on grain separator.

D. A. Courter, Beloit, Wis., combined sword and pistol.

J. H. Mears, Oshkosh, Wis., improvement in makers for harvesters.

T. C. Richards, Milwaukee, Wis., improvement in curtain fasteners.

Wm. Hart Mayville, Wis., improvements in clock escapements.

When the federal army arrived at Nashville, a lady remarked with much acerbity, "there goes the Northern Circus." "Yes," exclaimed an aristocratic mule driver, "and our last performance was at Fort Donelson."

A farmer was asked why he did not take a newspaper. "Because," said he, "my father, when he lived, left me a good many newspapers, and I haven't read them through yet."

The telegraph operator at Salt Lake communicates intelligence that the snow on the mountains is about five feet on a level, and at one point—a ravine probably—it had drifted to a depth of forty feet, covering up telegraph poles, wire and all.

The loss in Great Battles.—The battle of Waterloo was fought June 18, 1815. Allied army on the ground 72,000 men; loss about 50,000 men. Napoleon's army 80,000 men; loss 40,000 men.

Battle of Jena, Oct. 14, 1806. French army 80,000 men. Prussian army 100,000 men. The Prussians lost 30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all, and the French 14,000 in all.

At the battle of Borodino, Russian army 132,000 men, the French army about the same. Said to have been "the most murderous and obstinately fought battle on record," in which the French lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners 50,000 men—the Russians about the same number, making in all 100,000 men in one battle!

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[Special dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 12. The finance committee will not report the tax bill to the senate for ten days. The colored people of the District have a thanksgiving jubilee to-morrow, in celebration of the passage of the emancipation bill by congress. It cannot, however, receive the President's signature till Monday, in consequence of the adjournment of the senate yesterday before its passage, so that the president of the senate could not sign it, as he must, before its transmission to the President. Meanwhile a general exodus of the few valuable slaves remaining in the district is going on. Last night the masters were busy running them off. It is believed that only a few hundred, worth a hundred dollars a piece, remain. The ownership continues the same, as nominal transfer sales, for a nominal value are impossible in Maryland. Now, as many Maryland masters think the escaping bondmen are not worth the expense and trouble of recovery, Military Governor Wadsworth gives them no aid, referring would be slave catchers to the fugitive slave law and civil authorities. Baltimore and Washington rebels are in the best of spirits over Richmond letters claiming a victory at Pittsburg Landing.

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Senator Doubilet was mistaken in the assertion in his speech yesterday, that I represented him as voting against abolition in the District. His personal abuse was aimed in the wrong direction. His speech is not printed in to-day's Globe.

A LARGE CLAIM.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat says that Simeon B. Jewett, Esq., of that county has brought a suit for one hundred thousand dollars against the New York Central Railroad for services rendered during the effort to carry through the consolidation act, and has retained as his counsel Hon. H. R. Selden and Hon. S. E. Church.

MASS MEETING OF FARM MORTGAGORS.—There will be a mass meeting of the farm mortgagors on all the railroads in this state, at Milwaukee, on Tuesday, the 22d day of April, 1862, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Important business will come before that meeting. All mortgagors, whether members of leagues or not, are invited to attend said meeting.

By Order of Committee. Exchange papers please copy, mar14dwtd

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, APRIL 15, 1862.

WHEAT—white winter 80c; gold to choice milling 82c; do. 84c; do. 86c; do. 88c; do. 90c; do. 92c; do. 94c; do. 96c; do. 98c; do. 100c; do. 102c; do. 104c; do. 106c; do. 108c; do. 110c; do. 112c; do. 114c; do. 116c; do. 118c; do. 120c; do. 122c; do. 124c; do. 126c; do. 128c; do. 130c; do. 132c; do. 134c; do. 136c; do. 138c; do. 140c; do. 142c; do. 144c; do. 146c; do. 148c; do. 150c; do. 152c; do. 154c; do. 156c; do. 158c; do. 160c; do. 162c; do. 164c; do. 166c; do. 168c; do. 170c; do. 172c; do. 174c; do. 176c; do. 178c; do. 180c; do. 182c; do. 184c; do. 186c; do. 188c; do. 190c; do. 192c; do. 194c; do. 196c; do. 198c; do. 200c; do. 202c; do. 204c; do. 206c; do. 208c; do. 210c; do. 212c; do. 214c; do. 216c; do. 218c; do. 220c; do. 222c; do. 224c; do. 226c; do. 228c; do. 230c; do. 232c; do. 234c; do. 236c; do. 238c; do. 240c; do. 242c; do. 244c; do. 246c; do. 248c; do. 250c; do. 252c; do. 254c; do. 256c; do. 258c; do. 260c; do. 262c; do. 264c; do. 266c; do. 268c; do. 270c; do. 272c; do. 274c; 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